

MONTANA LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Chapter 162 19 61

Bill H 140 S _____ Original bill & history C

H. Committee on Labor & Compensation

Hearing Date(s) Jan 18 ☒ C

Jan 20 ☒ C

Jan 22 ☒ C

_____ C

Date Out Jan 22 ☒ C

S. Committee on Commerce & Labor

Hearing Date(s) _____ C

_____ C

_____ C

_____ C

Did this bill originate in an interim committee? Yes No

Committee _____

Report _____

Note: Senate Commerce + Labor minutes
are non-existent.

LABOR AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE MEETING

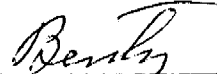
January 18, 1961

A meeting of this committee was called to order by Chairman Bentz on adjournment this date in Room 418 at 2:15 p. m. Roll call was taken with 12 members present and 1 excused.

Mr. Bentz announced that House Bill No. 140 would be explained but that no action would be taken today as he had promised that interested parties might appear at the meeting on Friday, January 20th.

Mr. Blewett then gave an explanation of the main parts of the bill after which a general discussion followed.

It was moved by Mr. Blewett and seconded by Mr. Emmons that no action be taken on the bill today pending further consideration of it and that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.


BENTZ, CHAIRMAN

LABOR AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE MEETING

January 20, 1961

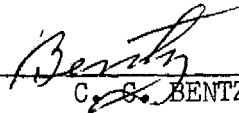
A meeting of this committee was called to order by Chairman Bentz on adjournment this date in Room 418 at 2:30 p. m. Roll call was taken with 10 members present.

House Bill No. 172 was brought up for discussion and it was moved by Blewett and seconded by Haughey that it be referred to State Administration Committee. Motion carried.

Mr. Woods, representing Montana Self-Insurers Association, then spoke as a proponent for House Bill No. 140. Mr. Umber, Exec. President of Montana AFL-CIO then spoke in opposition to House Bill No. 140. Mr. W. J. Kelley, representing the ACM, spoke in rebuttal as a proponent of House Bill No. 140.

After some discussion, House Bill No. 140 was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Blewett, Weeks, Lombardi and Bentz, for further study and conference with the Senate Committee.

Motion was made by Haughey and seconded by Weeks that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.


C. S. BENTZ

CHAIRMAN

LABOR AND COMPENSATION COMMITTEE MEETING

January 27, 1961

A meeting of this committee was called to order by Chairman Bentz on adjournment this date in Room 418 at 4:00 p. m. The roll call was taken with 12 members present and 2 excused.

Mr. Blewett reported that he had met with Mr. Swanberg regarding House Bill No. 257 and that they have decided that the meaning of this bill is not clear but think they can come up with a substitute bill. Mr. Bentz said he would like Mr. Blewett to continue as a committee of one to work on this.

A sub-committee report on House Bill No. 140 was handed in with 2 members voting Aye and 1 No. Mr. Blewett moved and Mr. Weeks seconded the motion that the majority report of the committee be adopted and that House Bill No. 140 DO PASS. After which followed considerable discussion.

Mr. Haughey then moved the previous question and motion carried 7 to 5. The motion of DO PASS then carried 7 to 5 with Bentz, Kolar, Haughey, Weeks, Rygg, Blewett and Spilde voting Aye and Emmons, Shelden, Harper, Lombardi and Mernin voting No.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

BENTZ

CHAIRMAN

taxes, licenses, fees, and excises made because of operations prior to January 1, 1957.

State is exclusive
taxing authority.

"(6) The State of Montana hereby preempts the field of imposing excise, privilege, franchise, income, license, and similar taxes, licenses, and fees upon insurers and their general agents and agents as such, and on the intangible property of insurers or such agents; and no county, city, municipality, district, school district, or other political subdivision or agency in Montana shall levy upon insurers, or upon their general agents and agents as such, any such tax, license, or fee additional to such as are levied by the legislative assembly of Montana in this code.

Penalty.

"(7) The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of any insurer which fails to pay its taxes as required under this section.

Effective when.

"(8) The provisions of this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1960."

Repealing clause.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6, 1961.

CHAPTER 161

An Act to Amend Section 31-149, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Amended by Section 1, Chapter 126, Laws of 1957, Relating to Period of Suspension and Revocation; Deleting Provision Which Makes an Exception to Suspension Under Section 32-1202, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947; Excepting Sections 31-148, 53-424 and 53-430, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, From the Provisions of This Section; Establishing Periods of Suspension and Revocation for the Offense of Driving While Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Drugs, or Combination Thereof; Repealing All Acts or Parts of Acts in Conflict Herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Amending clause.

Section 1. That section 31-149, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as amended by section 1, chapter 126, laws of 1957, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"31-149. **Period of suspension or revocation.** (a) The board shall not suspend or revoke a driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways for a period of more than one (1) year, except as permitted under sections 31-148, 31-155, 53-424 and 53-430, *Revised Codes of Montana, 1947.*

Period of
suspension or
revocation.

"(b) Any person whose license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways has been *suspended* or revoked shall not be entitled to have such license or privilege renewed or restored unless the revocation was for a cause which has been removed, except that *after the expiration of the period of such revocation or suspension*, such person may make application for a new license as provided by law, but the board shall not then issue a new license unless and until it is satisfied after investigation of character, habits, and driving ability of such person that it will be safe to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways. *Provided, however, when any person is convicted or forfeits bail or collateral not vacated for the offense of operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or combination thereof, the board shall, upon receiving a report of such conviction or forfeiture of bail or collateral not vacated, suspend or revoke the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of (60) days. Upon receiving a report of a conviction or forfeiture of bail or collateral for a subsequent such offense, within five (5) years thereof, the board shall suspend or revoke the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of one (1) year.*"

New application.

Duty of board to
act on notice of
conviction or
forfeiture of bail.

Section 2. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved March 6, 1961.

CHAPTER 162

An Act Amending Section 92-701, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Last Amended by Chapter 234, Laws of Montana, 1957, and Amending Section 92-702, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Last Amended by Chapter 234, Laws of Montana, 1957, and Amending Section 92-

703, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Last Amended by Chapter 234, Laws of Montana, 1957, and Amending Section 92-704, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Last Amended by Chapter 234, Laws of Montana, 1957, and Amending Section 92-709, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as Last Amended by Chapter 234, Laws of Montana, 1957, All Relating to Increases in Workmen's Compensation and Benefits for Temporary Total, Permanent Total, or Partial Disabilities, Injury Causing Death, and Specified Injuries; and Amending Section 92-418, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, Relating to the Definition of 'Injury' or 'Injured'; Repealing All Acts and Parts of Acts in Conflict Herewith; and Providing an Effective Date.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Amending clause.

Section 1. That section 92-701, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as last amended by chapter 234, laws of Montana, 1957, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Compensation—
temporary total
disability.

"92-701. (2912) **Compensation for injury producing temporary total disability.** Where the injured employee has no wife, child, father, mother, brother, or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty per centum (50%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife, or child, or father or mother, or brother or sister residing within the United States, who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and one (1) child, or two (2) children, or a father and mother, or two (2) or more brothers and/or sisters residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty per centum (60%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-six dollars (\$36.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and two (2) children, or three (3) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-two and one-half per centum

(62½%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and three (3) children, or four (4) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-five per centum (65%) of the weekly wages received at the time of his injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty-five dollars (\$45.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and four (4) or more children, or five (5) or more children residing in the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66⅔%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week, and subject in all cases to a minimum compensation of twenty-five and 50/100 dollars (\$25.50) per week, and subject to change when the number of beneficiaries or dependents increases by birth, or decreases. Such compensation shall be paid during the period of disability, but for the period not exceeding three hundred (300) weeks from the date of injury."

Section 2. That section 92-702, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as last amended by chapter 234, laws of Montana, 1957, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Amending clause.

"92-702. (2913) **Compensation for injury producing total disability permanent in character.** Where the injured employee has no wife, child, father, mother, brother or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty per centum (50%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife, or child, or father, or mother, or brother or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and one (1) child, or two (2) children, or a father and mother, or two (2) or more brothers and/or sisters, residing within the United States

Compensation—
total permanent
disability.

who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty per centum (60%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-six dollars (\$36.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and two (2) children, or three (3) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-two and one-half per centum (62½%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and three (3) children, or four (4) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-five per centum (65%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty-five dollars (\$45.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and four (4) children, or five (5) or more children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66⅔%) of the weekly wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week; and subject in all cases to a minimum compensation of twenty-five and 50/100 dollars (\$25.50) per week; and subject to change when the number of beneficiaries or dependents increases by birth, or decreases. Such compensation shall be paid during the period of disability, but for the period not exceeding five hundred (500) weeks from the date of injury."

Amending clause.

Section 3. That section 92-703, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as last amended by chapter 234, laws of Montana, 1957, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Compensation—
partial disability.

"92-703. (2914) **For partial disability.** Where the injured employee has no wife, child, father, mother, brother or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty per centum (50%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife, or child, or father, or mother, or brother or sister resid-

ing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and one (1) child, or two (2) children, or a father and mother, or two (2) or more brothers and/or sisters residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty per centum (60%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-six dollars (\$36.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and two (2) children, or three (3) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-two and one-half per centum (62½%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and three (3) children, or four (4) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-five per centum (65%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty-five dollars (\$45.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and four (4) or more children, or five (5) or more children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66⅔%) of the difference between the wages received at the time of the injury and the wages that such injured employee is able to earn thereafter, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week; not exceeding however, the maximum compensation allowed in cases of total disability, and not exceeding in amount or duration the total compensation provided in the act for the total loss of the member causing such partial disability. Such compensation shall be paid during the period of disability, not exceeding however, five hundred (500)

weeks in cases of permanent partial disability, and fifty (50) weeks in cases of temporary partial disability, subject to change when the number of dependents increases by birth, or decreases, provided, however, that compensation for partial disability resulting from the loss of or injury to any member shall not be payable for a greater number of weeks than is specified in section 92-709 for the loss of such member."

Amending clause.

Section 4. That section 92-704, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as last amended by chapter 234, laws of Montana, 1957, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Compensation—
death.

"92-704. (2915) **Compensation for injury causing death.** For beneficiaries residing within the United States: Where decedent leaves one (1) beneficiary, fifty per centum (50%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where decedent leaves two (2) beneficiaries, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where decedent leaves three (3) beneficiaries, sixty per centum (60%) of the wages received at the time of the injury subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-six dollars (\$36.00)* per week; where decedent leaves four (4) beneficiaries, sixty-two and one-half per centum (62½%) of the wages received at the time of injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week; where decedent leaves five (5) beneficiaries, sixty-five per centum (65%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty-five dollars (\$45.00)* per week; where decedent leaves six (6) or more beneficiaries, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66⅔%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week; and subject in all such cases to a minimum compensation of twenty-five and 50/100 dollars (\$25.50) per week.

"For beneficiaries residing outside of the United States: Where decedent leaves one (1) beneficiary, forty per centum (40%) of the compensation which would be payable to such beneficiary, if residing within the United States; where decedent leaves two (2) beneficiaries, forty-

five per centum (45%) of the compensation which would be payable to such beneficiaries, if residing within the United States; where decedent leaves three (3) beneficiaries, forty-seven and one-half per centum (47½%) of the compensation which would be payable to such beneficiaries, if residing within the United States; where decedent leaves four (4) or more beneficiaries, fifty per centum (50%) of the compensation which would be payable to such beneficiaries, if residing within the United States.

"If decedent leaves no beneficiaries, then compensation shall be payable as follows: To his major dependents, if any, residing in the United States at the date of the happening of the injury; where decedent leaves one (1) major dependent, fifty per centum (50%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where decedent leaves two (2) major dependents, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week.

"If the decedent leaves no major dependents, compensation shall be payable to his minor dependents, if any, if residing within the United States at the time of the happening of the injury, as follows: Where decedent leaves one (1) minor dependent, thirty per centum (30%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where decedent leaves two (2) minor dependents, thirty-five per centum (35%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where decedent leaves three (3) or more minor dependents, forty per centum (40%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week.

"If the decedent leaves no major or minor dependents a lump sum in the amount of three thousand and no/100 dollars (\$3,000.00) shall be payable to his surviving parent or parents.

"All such payments of compensation provided for in this section shall be subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week for a period not exceed-

ing five hundred (500) weeks and subject to change when the number of beneficiaries or dependents increases by birth, or decreases, and provided, further, that compensation payable to major or minor dependents shall not exceed the amount of the dependency."

Amending clause.

Section 5. That section 92-709, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, as last amended by chapter 234, laws of Montana, 1957, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Compensation—
specified injuries.

"92-709. (2920) **Compensation in case of specified injuries.** In case of the following specified injuries, the compensation in lieu of any other compensation provided by this act, shall be as follows: Where the injured employee has no wife, child, father, mother, brother, or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty per centum (50%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife, or child, or father or mother, or brother or sister residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, fifty-five per centum (55%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-two dollars (\$32.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and one (1) child, or two (2) children, or a father and mother, or two (2) or more brothers and/or sisters residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty per centum (60%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *thirty-six dollars (\$36.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and two (2) children or three (3) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-two and one-half per centum (62½%) of the wages received at the time of injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty dollars (\$40.00)* per week; where the injured employee has a wife and three (3) children, or four (4) children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-five per centum (65%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *forty-five dollars*

(*\$45.00*) per week; where the injured employee has a wife and four (4) or more children, or five (5) or more children residing within the United States who would be entitled to compensation in case of his death, sixty-six and two-thirds per centum (66⅔%) of the wages received at the time of the injury, subject to a maximum compensation of *fifty dollars (\$50.00)* per week, subject to change when the number of beneficiaries or dependents increases by birth, or decreases, and subject in all cases to a minimum compensation of twenty-five and 50/100 dollars (\$25.50) per week, and shall be paid for the following periods:

For loss of:

One arm at or near shoulder	280 weeks
One arm at the elbow	240 weeks
One arm between wrist and elbow	220 weeks
One hand	200 weeks
One thumb and the metacarpal bone thereof	75 weeks
One thumb at the proximal joint	37 weeks
One thumb at the second distal joint	25 weeks
One first finger and the metacarpal bone thereof ..	40 weeks
One first finger at the proximal joint	30 weeks
One first finger at the second joint	22 weeks
One first finger at the distal joint	15 weeks
One second finger and the metacarpal bone thereof	37 weeks
One second finger at the proximal joint	20 weeks
One second finger at the second joint	15 weeks
One second finger at the distal joint	8 weeks
One third finger and the metacarpal bone thereof	25 weeks
One third finger at the proximal joint	15 weeks
One third finger at the second joint	10 weeks
One third finger at the distal joint	5 weeks
One fourth finger and the metacarpal bone thereof	15 weeks
One fourth finger at the proximal joint	11 weeks
One fourth finger at the second joint	8 weeks
One fourth finger at the distal joint	6 weeks
One leg at or near the hip joint as to preclude the use of an artificial limb	300 weeks
One leg at or above the knee where stump remains sufficient to permit the use of an artificial limb	200 weeks

Compensation—
specified injuries—
continued.

One leg between knee and ankle	190 weeks
One foot at the ankle	180 weeks
One great toe with the metatarsal bone thereof	37 weeks
One great toe at the proximal joint	18 weeks
One great toe at the second joint	12 weeks
One toe other than the great toe with the metatarsal bone thereof	16 weeks
One toe other than the great toe at the proximal joint	8 weeks
One toe other than the great toe at second or distal joint	5 weeks
One eye by enucleation	165 weeks
Total blindness of one eye	140 weeks
Total loss of hearing, one ear	40 weeks
Total loss of hearing, both ears	200 weeks

"Loss of vision: Where central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses or the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees, the same as for loss of the eye.

"Total loss of use: Indemnity benefits for permanent total loss of use of a member shall be the same as for loss of the member.

"Partial loss or partial loss of use: Indemnity benefits for permanent partial loss or loss of use of a member may be for proportionate loss or loss of use of the member.

"In any case in which there shall be a loss, or loss of use, of more than one member as set forth in this section, not amounting to permanent total disability, the award of indemnity benefits shall be for the loss, or loss of use thereof, which awards shall run consecutively, provided, however, that the total award or compensation in no case shall exceed five hundred (500) weeks.

"Disfigurement: The board may award proper and equitable indemnity benefits for serious face, head, or neck disfigurement, not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) in addition to any other indemnity benefits payable under this section.

"The loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or any two (2) thereof, in one

(1) accident, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary shall constitute total disability, permanent in character. Provided, however, that the percentage of permanent disability caused by any single accident or injury shall be so computed as to cover the permanent disability caused by that particular injury without reference to any previous physical ailment or defect or to any injury previously suffered or any permanent disability caused thereby; provided, that no payment under this section shall be in lieu of the separate benefit of medical and hospital services."

Section 6. That section 92-418, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Amending clause.

"92-418. (2870) **Injury or injured defined.** 'Injury' or 'injured' means a tangible happening of a traumatic nature from an unexpected cause, resulting in either external or internal physical harm, and such physical condition as a result therefrom and excluding disease not traceable to injury."

"Injury" and
"injured" defined.

Section 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Repealing clause.

Section 8. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after the 1st day of July, 1961.

Effective
July 1, 1961.

Approved March 6, 1961.

CHAPTER 163

An Act to Amend Section 75-4609, of the Revised Codes of Montana of 1947, as Amended by Chapter 147, Laws of 1959, Relating to a Special Levy Election in a High School District, and Providing the Election May be Called by the Board of Trustees of a High School District; and Containing a Repealing Clause and Effective Date.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. That section 75-4609 of the Revised Codes of Montana of 1947, as amended by chapter 147, laws of 1959, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Amending clause.